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Inder to Advertisements.

ANUSEMENTS—3d Page—6tt commi.

ANNOUNCEMENTS—8th Page—5th column.

BANNING HOUSES AND BANKERS—7th Page—5th column.

BANNING HOUSES AND BANKERS—7th Page—5th column.

BOARL AND ECONS—2d Page—5th column.

PURILED AND ECONS—2d Page—5th column.

DANING ACADEMIES—3d Page—5th column.

DANING ACADEMIES—3d Page—5th column.

DAY GOODS—3d Page—5th column.

EXCLESION—3d Page—5th column.

EXCLESION—3d Page—5th column.

FINANCIAL—7th Page—4th and 5th columns.

GRATES AND FENDERS—6th Page—1t column.

HELP WANTEL—6th Page—21 column.

ICH CREAM—3d Page—6th column.

INSTRUCTION—3d Page—5th column.

LOST AND FOUND—2d Page—5th column.

MARTLESS—AND 14A1HS—5th Page—6th column.

MINING—6th Page—3th and 4th column.

MINING—6th Page—3th and 4th column.

MINING—6th Page—3th and 4th column.

MINING—6th Page—5th column.

NEW FERDER LIONS—6th Page—1st column.

MISCELLANGUES SA Page—out commission for columns and of the columns.

NEW FIRMLINATIONS—Oth Page—1st column.

OCEAN STEAMERS—7th Page—6th column.

INDIVIDUALS—5th Page—6th column.

INDIVIDUALS—5th Page—6th column.

ENTALESTATE—6th Page—4th column.

ENTALESTATE—6th Page—6th rough.

FEMALES—6th Page—6th rough.

EPICIAL NOTICES—5th Page—6th rough.

STEAMBOATS—AND RAILEOADS—2d Page—5th and 6th columns. STRIKE RESORTS-6th Page-4th column.

THE TURY-Sd Page-6th commun.
To WHOM IT MAY CONCERS-6th Page-4th column.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-It is said that the French Ministry of An agreement between the cable companies has been provisionally signed. === The Porte says the Powers are responsible for the agitation in Governor of Maine, inasmuch as the plurality Albania and Montenegro; the naval demonstratien is a violation of the rights of the Sultan. The slaughter of Afghans at the battle of Kushk-i-Na Khud is said to have been " enormous,

DOMESTIC .- The latest report from the Maine A fire on Monday in Green Bay, Mich., destroyed sixty dwellings, many barns, and a church. President Haves attended the Authors' Carnival in San Francisco Monday evening; yesterday he went to Vallejo, and thence to Sacramento. ____ A new opera house was opened house of the Beston and Maine Railroad, in Boston. was destroyed by fire last evening.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- An enthusiastic Republican meeting was held last evening in Chickering Hall; there were two outside meetings. === The for Senator Conkling's speeches in the West have been fixed. === Mr. Reid's tenth party, consisting of fifteen boys, was sent to lowayesterday, === By-the-way, Ada, Boardman, Kingeraft and Dan Sparling won the Coney Island races. ___ A large attendance is expected at the Andre Centennial Celebration to-morrow. = The steamship San Salvador is believed to be lost, ==== The fire in the Alsatia caused no serious damage. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 87.54 cents. Stocks generally dull but higher, closing unsettled and irregular. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indi-

cate clear or partly cloudy weather, with a lower temperature. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 74°; lowest, 60°; average, 67°.

WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID FOR HANCOCK From The Staunton Valley Virginian, July 29, 1880. Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. These ARE THE SAME PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH THEY FOUGHT FOR FOUR YEARS. Remember the men who poured forth their life blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket."—|Wade Humpton, at the meeting in the interest of Democratic harmony in Vir-ginia, at Staunton, July 26, 1880.

From jour prominent Democrats of Staunton, who sat on the platform while Hampton spoke. We, the undersigned, heard the speech of General We, the undersigned, heard the speech of General Wad-Hampton, delivered in Stanaton, on the 26th of July. We have also read the report thereof published in The Valley Virginian on the 28th of July, and hereby certify that that report was substantially correct.

ARCHIBALD G. STUART, H. C. TINSLEY,
A. C. GORDON,
HUGH F. LYLE.

Staunton, Va., Aug. 26, 1880.

WHY SOLDIERS MUST VOTE FOR HANCOCK.

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., April 23, 1880. Your favor was duly received. I cheerfully introduce and urge a bilt, such as you suggest, but with would most the passage of a sent Democratic House pension bills do not have much favor. come almost impossible to get considerate a bill at all, and when considered, its passing the House is very remote, and the Rebel General who is at the head of the Pension Committee in the Scnate is still more averse to allowing any such bills to pass. It would not be at all probable, therefore, that the bill will be got through. I will confer with your brother. If he thinks there is confer with your brother. If he thinks there saything in the matter I will very cordially act the matter. Very truly, F. E. BELTZHOOVER E. W. CUREIDEN, esq.

A noticeable feature of this campaign is the new Democratic babit of attacking Republican processions, and breaking up Republican meetings. Another case is reported, now, from Astoria. Are we to have the shot- diana is a prairie State; its commerce and man- a handful of heroes. Wate Hampton is perpetgun policy in the North ?

The soldier who answers the invitation of the so-called Hancock Veteran Association, in the letter printed elsewhere, writes with a soldier's heat, and with a vigor which will cause some ear-tingling among the sham Republicans and wooden-gun veterans of that association. When Mr. Machin says to Colonel Conkling-" The "veterans of the late 'period of hostilities " (as you are pleased to call what we sup-"posed was a rebellion) are not fools, and

cannot win them from the side where they have always fought and voted "-he puts the soldiers on record in a single sentence.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE have already been told under what circumstances the murder of Gilmer, Judge Chisolm's fellow-Republican and fellow-victim, took place. A letter which will be found on another page is of new interest, because, being written from the scene of the trial in Kemper County, it gives an exacquittal was pronounced ten minutes after murder was ever more clearly proved than It was not, as some supposed, the act of a mob in which these men joined. But it was their individual act, clearly seen by trustworthy witnesses, one of whom was a relative of the murderers. The defence was a mass of perjuries and absurd contradictions. But Gilmer was a Republican, and "the best citi-" zens of Kemper County" do not think it is murder to shoot a Republican.

THREE ELECTORAL TICKETS IN MAINE.

Yesterday's Conventions of the Maine Greenbackers sweep away all hope General Hancock may have had of electoral votes from that State. The Convention which first met consisted of 465 delegates. A resolution approving the Fusion Electoral ticket was carried amid considerable excitement and against bitter opposition. This was to be expected. The mere possibility of carrying the State against Garfield, which loomed up before the astonished eyes of the Greenbackers after the State election, was too much for the resolutions that had been made by many to preserve the individuality of the party, and try to elect Weaver in 1884. There is a New-England rumor that the Greenbackers, in the remote event of success, would be ready to cast their four electoral votes for Hancock if Garfield can be thereby defeated. But there is a large proportion of the party in Maine who sincerely believe the principles they profess, and are not merely hunting about for chances to sell themselves for money or offices. A number of these held another Convention subsequently, and nominated a straight Greenback Electoral ticket. It is claimed that 140 delegates in the first Convention opposed fusion. Be that as it may, 73 delegates, with Solon Chase at their head, joined in the work of the second Convention. This was one-sixth of the strength of the original from the present Fusion vote would give the Republicans a plurality of 12,000 votes. It can hardly be less than this, for, even without a third Electoral ticket, thousands of former Republicans in the Fusion party would refuse to vote for the candidate of the Solid South, where Republicans must give up their opinions or their lives and rights as men.

It is not an offset to this that the nearly completed returns, which are not entirely of-Foreign Affairs has been offered to M. Tissot. | ficial, however, give General Plaisted an apparent plurality of 174. If the official figures show this to be correct, he will be the next amendment has been adopted by a large majority, and the Republican party is not engaged in the Garcelon business. No doubt this result, if confirmed, will election gives Plaisted (Greenbacker) 179 encourage the Fusionists to great efforts. There were two Green- Every recalcitrant who can be bought or frightback Conventions in Maine yesterday; one ened will be bribed or bullied. The seven nominated seven Weaver electors, and the Electoral votes of Maine are safe for Garfield other four Weaver and three Hancock electors. and Arthur, but the Republicans will need to fight a watchful fight.

THE PITH OF THE MATTER.

It is not safe for business men or workingmen, nor profitable for Republicans, to be turned ence of Unitarian and other churches beran paign. The main question is whether it is safe its sessions at Saratoga. == The miners at at this time to intrust the business and material Corning, Ohio, were quiet, . The freight interests of the country to the Democratic or Greenback party, or to a fusion of them. True, Republicans are tempted every day to put great stress upon the extraordinary uprising of rebel sentiment at the South, and it is undeniable that in any other country under the sun an attempt to grasp control of the Government by a section recently engaged in rebellion would be resisted to the utmost by every loyal citizen. But the people of this country are optimists. They have a strong faith that free institutions do not need any guarding or watchfulness. Just as they slept sweetly in 1860, in the belief that disloyalty would never attempt open rebellion, until Fort Sumter had fallen, so they are disposed to rest in the belief to-day that the Solid South is not really in earnest about "the cause "for which Lee and Jackson fought."

As to their business interests, however, the

people are more practical. They dream less,

and think more. Prosperity has come to them within the past two years, and they see that it precisely fulfils the predictions of those Republicans who advocated resumption. At many points they can see that the restoration of specie payments has caused or sustained that evival of trade and industry. They know that every step taken to that end was opposed with intense bitterness by the Democratic party, and they see that party in league to-day with the worst fees of resumption and of the public credit. In Maine, a Greenback candidate receives every Democratic vote, and is congratulated upon the "glorious result," when it is thought that he has been elected, by the Demoeratic candidate for the Presidency. In Indiana, the wildest and most reckless advocate of repudiation is the Democratic candidate for Governor, and Eastern Democrats who pretend to believe in hard money and public faith are doing all that they can to elect this dangerous demagogue. Then, too, the Democratic party formally pledges itself to overturn the existing tariff and to substitute "a tariff for revenue "only," and the consequences of such a change are known only too well by the business men and workingmen of the country. Every appeal to their sober sense and enlightened self-interest is met with attention, and wins support. Every judicious appeal to vote against "a change," at a time when a splendid prosperity is rewarding Republican fidelity and wisdom, meets with a hearty response.

This Presidential contest, all admit, is to turn upon the result in New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut. A victory in Indiana at the October election is desired not because it is necessary, but because it would help to secure a decisive vote in the close Eastern States. Yet Inufactures are relatively small; and there in New-York or New-Jersey where there is one Eastern States has a direct, visible and powerful personal interest in maintaining the Kepublican policy, which has given to the country such prosperity. Nor is it a hard matter to awakea voters here to an appreciation of the

eral Hancock at the head of their ticket party is not to be trusted. They ignore or dis- "citizens"; he and his officers pullaged private avow its declarations and pledges about the houses; and he informed the city by a general have had the shamelessness to avow a policy "fested sympathy for the South would be exsupport the same candidates. In the three doubtful Eastern States, it is admitted that the "Beast." At the second battle of Manassas, the Democratic party of the Nation cannot be Federal commander was "an officer by the name trusted, because it is in favor of free trade and "of John Pope"; his troops ran away, and he leans toward soft money or regulation, but the himself never stopped until he found himself attempt will be zealously made to convince sale in Washington. While the Northern army is act account of the evidence upon which an voters that no harm can come from "a being massacred at Fredericksburg, "the here the case had been given to the jury. No ocratic line. It cannot resist, if resolutely and that of Gilmer by Virgil and Houston Gully. must make open alliance with the Greenback "telescope." Colonel Eliaworth was "a famous voters-if they can-or they must openly confess that the Democracy of General Hancock and j Mr. Landers is not the Democracy of New-York and New-Jersey. In either case they must lose ideas openly and unequivocally, or they must confess that there is a cheat in asking votes for | The South was a nation of cavaliers, "peculiarly the same candidate from Democrats at the West | "fitted by blood, climate, institutions, and eduby the cry of "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of * 142."

> THE PRINCIPLES OF LEE AND JACKSON-FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

We have on our table a " New School History of the United States of America," by J. S. Blackburn, Principal of Potomac Academy, Alexandria, Virginia, and W. N. McDonald, A.M., Principal of the Male High School of Louisville, Kentucky. It is published by William J. C. Dulany & Co., Baltimore. The copy before us is dated 1880, and purports to be of the "eleventh edition revised." We may fairly assume, therefore, that it enjoys an extensive festly written, and that it sets forth the latest history of the United States which meets "the

"demands of the present occasion." Their object was not merely to furnish Southern schools with a book in which the gallantry of Southern soldiers should receive its due rec ognition, but to teach the young that the South-Donald begin with a zealous defence of slavery plantation, prohibited slavery and rum. Under this policy. however, "the colony languished," and there was no prosperity in Georgia till the restrictions were repealed "and the inhabitants other colonies." Virginia was settled by gentlemen; the Puritan colonists of New-England, hated their "social and official superiors"; and ment by "their open defiance of all legitimate "authority." In the framing of the Constitution, the South " waived her right to a full rep-"resentation of her slaves," agreeing that only three-fifths of them should be counted, though none of them were allowed to vote; and she consented to enter a Government in which the "North had a controlling majority," only Monday evening in Chicago. == A confer- aside from the main issue in the pending cam- North. The nullification measures of 1832 would have led to "civil war between 'Carolina and the General Government," if Mr. Clay had not carried a compromise measure, which "was accepted by Mr. Calhoun." The lina not to fight, soon "violated her pledge." briefly, but with the set purpose of showing, in under the circumstances, the appellants would defiance of facts, that the North was perpetually breaking pledges and invading Southern rights.

> could out of it. The Republican party " was entirely sectional in its principles, and had no adherents in the Slave States." The assent of the South to the exclusion of slavery from the Northwest Territory was a great mistake, since that developed "sectional antagonism." We ought to have had slavery everywhere, and then there would have been no sectionalism. "The politiciaus," "thirsting for distinction at any price," " sought "that eminence which they had failed to get in an honorable way, by appealing to the more "selfish and more violent passions of the "people"; and the consequence was the election of "Abraham Lincoln, a sectional candi-"date," as President of the United States. "A "large portion of the Southern people regarded "his election under the circumstances as a vir-"tual commencement of hostilities. They asserted that for years they had been prevented by mob violence from enjoying their consti-"tutional rights in the North; that the spirit of abolitionism would now, under the countenance, and by means of, Federal power, assume the aggressive; and that it was time for them to abandon a Government which had "fallen into the bands of their avowe lenewies." It was alleged that the right of accession was a necessary part of the sovereignty of each State, and that "the property, lives, and liberty " of the citizens were threatened by the aggres-"sive aspect of the incoming Administration. The authors of this school-book plainly intimate that the reasonings and assumptions of the Southern people were entirely right. The Southern Senators and Representatives who left their seats in Congress to take part in the Rebellion were "driven to this last resort "of honor by their political enemies"; and their petitions, like their threats, were answered by

The Missouri Compromise was "clearly uncon-

stitutional," and therefore it was rightly re-

pealed-as soon as the South had got all she

" looks of animosity." In the narrative of military operations the Confederates are so victorious against overwhelming odds that the final surrender at Appointtox becomes incomprehensible. The Federal hordes are almost invariably routed by ually outting Sheridan to flight. Hood reguought to be ten chances for Republican success larly beats Sherman. Hancack is never mentioned; the battle of Williamsburg, where Mc in Indiana. Nearly every citizen of these Clellan says that Hancock's behavior was so brilliant, and Forney says that Hancock entered | The failure to recover the two Congressional "a sort of unconscious vestibule," is converted Districts in Maine the Gracabackers hold in the into a disgraceful defeat of the Federal forces; present Congress imposes an additional duty upon Resectans was thrashed at Stone River; Lee Republicans everywhere, and should not fail to thrashed Grant all the way through the Wil- bring to an end any defferences which may exist as

"the device of the Democrats in putting Gen- | the Democrats virtually confess that their | "heads and break the hearts of the defenceless tarifi; indeed, in New-Jersey, the Democrats order "that all females who in any way maniprecisely hostile to that of the Democratic Na- "posed to the insolence of his soldiers," an tional Convention as to the tauft, and yet they order for which, "by the common consent of "Europe and America," he received the name of "change." There is the weak point of the Dem- | "Burnside is silting upon a commanding emi-"nence two miles in the rear, and across the intelligently assailed. Either the Democrats "river, calmly viewing the whole scene with his "rough and circus rider."

The North recruited her armies by hiring "European mercenaries," "The South had noth-"ing but her gallant children to put in the field, strength. Either they must adopt free trade | "and thus she was condemned to stake her most "precious jewels against the trash of Lurope. and in New-York. The country is not in the "cution to contend in defence of their rights mood to be deceived again, as it was in 1846, "with a world in arms." At the North, "hand-"some youths joined the army for the privilege "of wearing the buttons," and "every petty "officer found himself a hero." "A respectable "portion of the Democratic party at the North were opposed to the war, and never ceased to cry out against it. To suppress this opposition harsh measures were resorted to by the Fed-"eval authorities, and many of the anti-war "leaders were imprisoned. The opposition cul-" minated, however, when an attempt was made to fill up the ranks by means of a general "draft."

The Northern soldiers being represented in general as base hirelings, the authors of this disgraceful book naturally find nothing to party. circulation in the region for which it is mani- praise in the Northern commanders. It is a fact that they have not one word of appreciation yearnings for fraternity and conciliation. The even for the purely mili ary achievements of authors believe that theirs is the only school our greatest leaders; not one word to show that Grant, or Sherman, or Sheridan, or Meade, or Farragut, or Foote, or David D. Porter, or Gillmore, or Dupont, or George H. Thomas, or Rosecrans, ever did anything remarkable. Several of these historic names are not mentioned; and as a rule all subordmate officers ern cause was eternally right, and that the on the Northern side, no matter what their rec Southern people are now crushed under a vile ord-Hancock, for instance, Kearney, Summer, despotism. The South was beaten by a variety | W. F. Smith, Sedgwick, Franklin, Reynolds, of errors and accidents; but nothing whatever McPherson, Warren, Custer-are passed nanohas been settled by the war; not slavery; not ticed. In the cases of Grant, Sherman, Farraeven secession. Such a history can have no gut and Lincoln-certainly four of the greatest other tendency, of course, than to encourage figures in the history of our time-the injustice the next generation to try the Lost Cause again; of silence is carried so far as to be ludicrous. body. One-sixth deducted in Novem- and that we do not doubt is what the teachers | Very different is the treatment accorded to the all over the South who have distributed ten edi- leaders of the South. They are all heroes of tions, and now call for an eleventh, hope and the first magnitude. Lee was not only a great expect from it. Messrs. Elackburn and Mc- general and a good man; but "he was an officer "of the United States Army above reproach. in colonial days, as the "natural condition of | Jefferson Dayis was "no extremist (!), yet reso-"the African," and a "means of spreading the "lute in defence of the rights of his section." "blessings of Christianity." It is true that there | The South could not have been conquered if was in some places a "sentimental prejudice she had not been weakened by internal dissen-'against it," and Oglethorpe, in his Georgia sions: "In the history of the world, a united "people, struggling for liberty, have never been

"subjugat d." It is of little consequence that Messrs. Blackburn and McDonald, and many like them, enterwere permitted to enjoy all the rights and tain the animosities which are displayed in this privileges pertaining to the citizens of the book. It is of great consequence that false polities are taught in the Southern schools; on the contrary, belonged to the lower classes; that the rising generation is educated to repeat the wickedness and follies of its fathers; that provoked the severity of the English Govern- the peace and justice we have bought at so great a price are thus secretly imperilled by the irreconcilable fanatics to whom the South sees fit to trust the training of the young.

The Post Office Department at Washington has registered letters or letters containing postal money-orders directed to persons and firms in this personation, and in one scene, when affectfrandulent lotteries. That step it is natural to sup- written remarks with a sudden and playfully bam-General, Mr. Maynard; and doubtless was not made without deliberation, since it is a reversal of the recent action of the late Postmaster-General. But that action was a mistaken one, as events soon North, however, after persuading South Caro proved. Immediately after beating the lottery companies in court, on appeal from his decision to If General Jackson should hear this he would exclude their letters, General Key reseinded his turn over in his grave. The history of the order pending another appeal by the struggle for the extension of slavery is told companies to the highest court, which, the former in a crackling farce part, and the latter probably have been years in reaching. At any rate they would not have pressed the suit; and their business would have gone on meantime as before. This new order stops it at least by correspondence. Now let our Police Board and courts go on and stop the local traffic. But don't let the Police Board wait for the courts to cooperate. Go on without them. There are nineteen dealers, indicted in 1877. who are to be called up for acquittal on September 27. We say acquittal, for after the long lapse of time since the indictments were found few witnesses will turn up, and the accused will go scot free; there is hardly a doubt of that. Then the plausible plea will be made that the courts can do nothing. "It won't do." "Too thin." Call up and try the fresh indictments, and let them be of those of the big dealers and managers. That is the way to suppress the small ones.

The Democrats seem to be working much more vigorously for the election of Garfield and Arthur than for that of Hancock and the other man. They do not seem to comprehend that this is a law-abiding land, and that Hancock cannot possibly be rushed into the President's chair by a desperate resort to assault and battery. At Valley Falls, R. L. for instance, the Democrats thought to refute the arguments of the speeches at a Republican massmeeting by flinging stones at the speakers. They tried the experiment effectually, for the stones which they used were of a pound in weight. Ponderous arguments indeed! Possibly if the Democrats of Valley Falls had tried stones of two pounds' weight they might have succeeded in getting some of their number hung for murder in the first degree. Again, in Indiana the Democrats are trying terrorism, and are sending notices printed in boldfaced type to the people of color, warning them to leave the State. Instead of concecting humbugging accounts of the Maine electron, Barnum, the Chairman, would do well to call off his dogs. His party will make little out of their barking, and much less out of their biting.

The deputy Democrats had a good time last week telling the Republicans how they ought to conduct the campaign.

If any body imagined that the Republican party had been seared, last Friday night's demonstration undoubtedly undecrived bits.

Mule-buyer Barnum has disclosed his plan of campaign a little too early in the day. He ought to have kept it quiet until the deciling election in November and then brought it out as a final coup.

Barnum's undesgaised attempt to buy the Presiency and the dangerous alliance of the Democrats od Greenbackers have succeeded in waking up the Republican party, and it will be as bad for any man or party that gots in its way as George Steven-son and it would be for the cow that came in the way of his locometive.

speedily as possible. No depublican district should ing is at stake.

In this State, New-Jersey and Connecticut, "modes of tyranny and torture to bow the state of the party to prove his Republican."

Sould we have easy connected of the party to prove his Republican. Resides no new parties of the party to prove his Republican.

Sould we have easy connected of the party to prove his Republican. Resides no new parties of the party to prove his Republican. Resides no new parties of the party to prove his Republican.

ism by counselling unity of action and a cessation of strife.

When Mr. Tilden came out on the balcony of his house at Gramercy Park and screamed to a mob, as he stood upon his toes, that "the American people will never condone it-never, never, never!" he intended they never should if his barrel could prevent it. He has just given an illustration of his pur-

pose by attempting to defeat the reelection of Cougressman Read in the 1st Maine District. Mr. Reed's part in the investigation of the cipher dis patches rendered him specially obnoxious to M. Tilden. It must be a source of bitter disappoin ment to the Saze of Ciphers to know that afte spenting money lavishty he has completely falls in his revence. Mr. Reed's triumph is particular, gratifying, as he was elected two years ago by only a purality and had to overcome this year an ad-verse majority of more than 2,000. Mr. Tilder seems doomed to reap a harvest of disappointments

Senator Wallace said in a speech in Philadelphia on Saturday evening: "No Northern Senator or yet voted in favor of the payment of pensions to Southerners engaged in the Rebellion." In the Senterners engaged in the Rebellion." In the Senterners engaged in the Rebellion. The Honorast Plantagate Plantagate Hunical, Miss Franky Mark Van Ressieuer Manhatta, the great read great grank daughter of oid Poter stayes and Representative would dare to vote, nor has one ever bill being under consideration, an amendment was offered that no ex-rebei soldier "shall be entitled to receive any pension under this Act." The vote on this amendment was 24 in the affirmative, all Republic cans; 26 in the negative, all Democrats except 2. cans; 26 in the regative, all Democrats except 2. Of the 24 Democrats, 7 were from the North, and one of them was Senator Wallace. On the same day it was moved also that Jeff Davis be excluded from receiving a pension under the Act. On this motion, 23 Republicans voted in the adirmative and 20 Democrats in the nexative. Mr. Wallace "dodged," but there were 5 Northern Democrats who voted in favor of including Davis. In view of this fact, what is the name for the off-nee Mr. Wallace committed in his speech? Perhaps, though, the record is a "forcer," May be it is a "mistake," Or was Mr. Wallace mersiy "perplexed and almost descourcer." May be it is a "nistake," Or was Mr. Wallace merely "perplexed and almost descouraged ?

Nevertheless, Wade Hampton is a fair specimen of

Hancock is laboring under a severe attack of what Forney calls "articulate inspiration." Unless it is checked soon it will go hard with him and his

Hampton and Beltzhoover take their places side by side as a shining pair of campaign catastrophes. They will serve as foreible examples of the already well-established fact that it is wiser to keep silent under a just accusation than to try to be your way

With one eye on THE TRIBUNE CIPHER PAM-PHLET, and the other upon Moses Manton Marble and Smith Weed, The World newspaper ejaculates, with much emotion: "Unsuccessful fraud certainly is not a handy thing to have about a house,"
A confession like that, made with so many signs of
agony, should be received in sitence. Every near
who read it vesterialy wiped his see and observed;
"The World knows now it is used."

Southern "honah" has received a fresh advertisement from the moral contortions, perplexities and final confession of Wade Hampton.

THE DRAMA.

OUR FIRST FAMILIES.

The regular season was opened at Daly's Theatre ast night, when, to a crowded house, was presented for the first time a farce in three acts, written by Mr. Edgar Fawcett, and entitled "Our First Families." It was received with an emotion which seemed that of extacy-and there can be no question that this orblic is one that likes to laugh. The piece is a bagatelle, rather formless and certainly flussy; most of its dramatic expedients are ancient-one of them dating back to Jim Crow Rice's Mammy and the Live Indian of John Owens-and its dialogue is almost invariably trivial. Yet several of its incidents are conneal; its upholstery and millinery are bright, its spirit is genial whether in satire or frolic, and its more or less apt caricatures of not views of history and revolutionary theories of quite impossible social types are depicted by clever actors. The general effect was that of festivity. The theatre resounded with laughter, and there was repeated and genuine applause. The farce, accordingly, may be recorded as a popular hit. The dramatic element in its performance was

chiefly supplied by Miss Laura Joyce, who surprised her more thoughtful auditors by an exhibition of powers such as, in genuine comedy, would be remarkable, and which, in this medley of nonsense, had the effect of positive brilliancy. A rich again ordered the exclusion from the mails of all gleefulness and a ripe spirit of innocent mischief were the distinguishing qualities of the because she expected soon to outstrip the city known to be engaged in the illegal sale of ing to be deaf and dumb, and exchanging pese has the authority of the new Postmaster- boozled suitor, she used the charm of demureness and suppressed delight in her own mischief with a glittering skill and a delightful air of truth. Mr. Draw . Towise acted surprisingly well in this scene -the prettiest in the piece, despite the antiquity of the scheme. The fine contralto voice of Miss Joyce was also heard, with great satisfaction, in a new song, of a tender and taking kind, by Mr. Molienhauer. Mr. James Lewis and Mrs. Gilbertin a bit of real character (made so by herself)evoked abundant laughter. Aside from Miss Joyce, however, there is nothing very substantially dramatic in the stage illustration of this new workwork which will take its place with pieces of the calibre of "Wedding Bells" and "Champagne and Oysters," without, however, evincing the strictly dramatic faculty of either.

A new drop curtain, showing a floral design prettily embroidered in silk with the old motto " Palman qui meruit ferat," was displayed on this occasion, and an address in verse, happily conceived and vigorously written, was spoken by Miss Fanny Morant, whose careful elecution gave it the best effect. The address is appended:

SALUTATORY ADDRESS. By Edgar Faucett. How tranght is my appearance with surprise. In wondering parise my fancy notes the soun Of many a wissperied comment circling round. "What cust-im borrowest from an artigue day, Ruis the switt murmur," will precede the play in yonder seroll what dismal onice dawns Of irritated nerves and solemn yawns I Armed with her manuscript, austere, alone, Staccome, 10 Feet our patients till by grean. Armed with her manuscript, sustere, alone, Sue comes to ruck our patience till we groun. And the some fossil from the dust of time, Drag that grim bore, the prologue done in rhyme." Not se, good friends; in kindlier mood I plead The gende privings of your transfers heed. Yet if my at a our modern mode defles. And odious se the tradit to protoculze, Recall how hashlon, with capricious phase, Brings back to-day the styles of other days; How dainty boots, high-beeled, with pert resette, Singuest the old balls where dame and courtier met; How gathered camera, we a bright safety below, R store the tading menories of Wat cau; How big-plumed hats, broad-branned and sideways work. worn. Wake vanished dreams of huntsmen, hawk and horn;

How quaint poke-bonnets, bound o'er rosy ears, Ape the print damsels of e-bondal years. Or flowery silks and high coffures express, Versathes' watte gaileries toroneing with noblesse Or flowery silks and high collures express, Versatics' watte gaileries is tronking with noblesse. Then show toward me, in element grace, I pray, An equal tolerance for this ancient lay. Whose form, nowier the language to deep seil, Great Shrakesparse lovel and are Ben Johann prized in strains of lowler import I would seek Of themes inferior modesty to speak. And set by what he we means, if blessed of fate, Our zeniors heatre would be rectained. The gental we come whose proplions glow Fintered his favored wails one year ago. From us near court, here we have not been a fine of the constraint of the proposed of the control of the proposed of the control of the

Distant a tecomposite turged rage, functing measurements of a transfer at the case less fun we declare our stage. The case less fun we declare our stage. The a legros of glass councily small ring. The superference of glass council small ring. The superference by the stage rowd his path Analysis of the council and reserve by fore that crowd his path Analysis of the council of the

Till all our merry dads, by magic blithe, Might charm from Time his hour-glass and his sey ha, While radiant Humor, enemy of care. Dishevelling the sweet sunight of our hair, With bell-besprinkled robs and airy mlen, The lovial masque, they seem to rev Too long I linger, hark! he prompt Ave et vale—we come and farewell.

The east of the farce is also here set down :

Leonardo Tompskyne, a omsic le icher, whose head notes are out of barmany, and like heart serve out of favor. He siret appearance hose the la Geoffry Mathiest appearance, who objects to becoming a garlander caif at the appearant after o seco-Van Horn Knickerbocker, a remnant of flowing. Green gallantry, and of Battery, heardead

Green galantry, son days. Rafael Angelo Ludovict, the indefatigable e of his wife's "tectell bests." 31 Grigg, a mysterious shadow.

(Her first appearance here.)

Eva Manhattan, her graeddaughter. Mess Ad. Fehari Mashane Gelesthe Launglei, with her semponary. In sain.

Amelia, foreweman at Madame's. Mess Bane hereign Kentan at Madame's. Mess Bane hereign Kity Van Kuck. the assistant at Machanitry Van Kalox.

Fica-anion Standoute's Mas I, inc Vision, to Van iam.

Standoute's Miss I, inc Vision, Mr. Guesta by Miss Zva Featherstone, Finny Marx-i M. Kirkhud, E. E. Donaidsen, Kirly daxwell, field beer-ing and Rese Lia, and Messra, Roberts Laurence, see

PERSONAL.

Mr. Walt Whitman is credited with the good inention of giving to the British public his estimate of the English poets of the present century. In accepting the suggestion from a London magazine editor, the poet enforced the condition that he should be allowed to break out in verse at will, on the ples that prose came awkwardly to him.

President Hayes, General Sherman and Secretary lamsey made a nocturnal visit to Chuatawa under the guidance of the San Francisco Chief of Police, At the theatre the orchestra, under the direction of Slam Bang," played several Chinese symphonies, and, as is usual when guests are to be specially honored, a religious drama was acted. Refere the tour of the worst dens was completed the President cried enough and sought his hotel.

John Bright is said to be now in better health than for several years past. He has been very regular in his attendance at the House of Commons, sitting late and often taking part in the debate. But he sometimes makes notes, it is observed, with the evident intention of speaking, and then, when the time comes, shirks the opportunity and tears up the notes. He is still surject to those attacks of nervousness which came upon him at the time of his breakdown, and plus cally shearly from the effort of rising to his feet to face an audience.

"The wife of Minister Noyes," Mrs. Lucy Hooper writes to the Philadelphia Telegraph, " is much benefited in health by her sejourn at the German baths. Mrs. Noyes is deeply interested in the welfare of her own sex in her native land. She has, for in-rance, learned the art of making artificial flowers since she came to Paris, with a view of hid-ing poor girls to learn that delicate and artistic branch or manufacture when she returns home. These lessons were taken in the midst of all the social claims upon her time. For delicate as is her health and fully occupied as are her days, she is punctibous in regard to paying visits."

Judge Black's recent statement in regard to 'Thad " Stevens's unbeliefs has caused the publication of a private letter written by Mr. Stevens in 1867, and dealing with a similar statement. "I have always," he wrote, "been a firm believer in the Bible. He is a fool who disbelieves the existence of a God, as you say is charged on me. I also believe in the existence of a hell for the especial benefit of the slanderer. I have said that I never deny any charges, however gross, I make an ex-ception when my religious belief is brought in ques-tion. I make no pretension to piety (the more pity), but I would not be thought to be an infidel. I was raised a Baptist and adhere to their belief."

General Francis A. Walker, superintendent of the census, has received the following letter and his captured sword from General George F. Anderson, of Atlanta: " At the engagement at Reams's Station in August, 1864, between Haucock's corps and the Confederate troops, by the fortunes of war you were made prisoner and deprived of your arms, Your sword came into my possession, and I wore it from that time until the surrender at Appomattox. I prized it highly as a memento of a severe engagement, but its value was doubly enhanced as coming from a corps from which we received more hard knocks than trophies. I have endeavored to keep its blade as bright as when it came into my posses-sion, and flatter myself that its lustre was never dimmed by an unsoldierly act of mine, giving you dimmed by an unsoldierly act of fallic, giving you cited to ras pure a patriotism in your defence of the Stars and Stripes as I claim for myself in my support of the Stars and Bars. And appreciating a soldier's love for his arms, it affords me a sincere pleasure to return this sword to your possession, which I would have done long since had I known your address."

GENERAL NOTES.

Bristol, R. I., will celebrate the 200th anniver-ary of its settlement on Friday of this week. The town and its citizens have made liberal provision for lumination, and the next morning a procession followed fessor Diman, of Brown University, will deliver an historical address, and Bishop Howe, of Central Pennsylvanus, a poem. After dinner, in an adjoining tent, companied by the usual sentiments and speeches, four trees, commenorative of the four founders of Bristol, will be planted on the Common. A collection of old potraits and articles of age and value, illustrative of the place, will be on exhibition in the Town Hail.

The "Game of Multiplication" is what Mrs. Edward Foote, of Boston, calls an ingenious device, designed to make the study of the multiplication table s pastime. The idea came to Mrs. Foote last fall during the illness of her young daughter, and it has resulted in a game which is not wholly unlike the 13-14-15 puzzle in appearance, but is unlike it in the fact that it is in tended for young school children, and can always be worked to a practical solution, while it affords amuse ment and clears away the horrors of multiplication. The apparatus consists of a tin tray about twelve inches square, containing twelve smaller trays-one for each table. In each small tray are thirty-six numbered blocks, arranged in twelve lines, three in a line, the multiplier occupying the flist position in every line, the multiplier and the middle, and the product the right. The game is to discreasing the blocks, taking one out to give an opportunity to move the rest, and then move them about nut I all are in the proper order. It is said to have been adopted by the Boston School Board.

The Norwegian papers give full accounts of the extraordinary funeral nonors paid to the memory of Ole Bull, which were such as have never before been shown, except to the remains of royal personages. On the beautiful island of Lyscen (Isle of Light), about twenty miles from the City of Bergen, Ole Bull had recently built a large chateau, and to this island home he was taken, on his return from America, suffering from a severe illness, which soon terminated fatally. As the last hour approached be took a tender leave of these around him, and while, at his request, his wife was playing Mosart's Requiem on the large organ, he passed away peacefully and without pain. In the magnificent must all his body lay in state, surrounded by trophics of his long life-a gold service from the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, a suver music stand from the students of St. Petersburg, a crown of diamonds and pearls from Califorms, orders and decorations from all the Kings and Queens of Europe, pictures and treasures of all kinds. The King sent telegrams of condelence to his family, and the Government ordered a large steamer to the issand for the convenience of those who wished to pay their last tribute of respect to him whom the whole Nation mourned. When the day for burial came the Government ugain sent a steemer to bring the remains to Bergen, and courteen other steamers, all draped in mourning with flogs at half mast, to escort it. The hody was large to toe boat by the peasonts on the estate, by whom Ole Bull was almost adered, and the imposing corning proceeded to the city. When the landing was the remains were transferred to a functal car awa by four spiendid borses, and all the musical so hits joined the immense procession, which, proreded by sixteen young girls clad in mourning, moved coded by sixteen young girs can underly give, the forward to the sound of Chopin's Funeral Marco, the toding of the bells and the booming of the undertensive that guard the cottane to the hard to the conterty, on the one kirts of the city, is hard to the content of Avanes, must be point of intersection. full public offices were closed, and all the making place to the commercy, a distant the street was strewn with flowers and evergreens.